

A NEW SPECIES OF PELMATOCERANDRA FROM A DIVING PETREL
(MALLOPHAGA: PHILOPTERIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—*Pelmatoцерandra flinti*, n. sp., is described and illustrated from *Pelecanoides magellani* collected in Chile.

The genus *Pelmatoцерandra* was erected by Enderlein (1909) for *Nirmus setosus* Giebel, 1876, found on *Pelecanoides urinatrix exsul* Salvin. Eichler (1949) described *P. enderleini* for the form found on *Pelecanoides georgica* Murphy and Harper. Clay (1958) redescribed and illustrated both of these species. We are describing and illustrating herewith a third species, *P. flinti*, collected off *Pelecanoides magellani* (Mathews).

Pelmatoцерandra flinti, n. sp.
(Figs. 1-6)

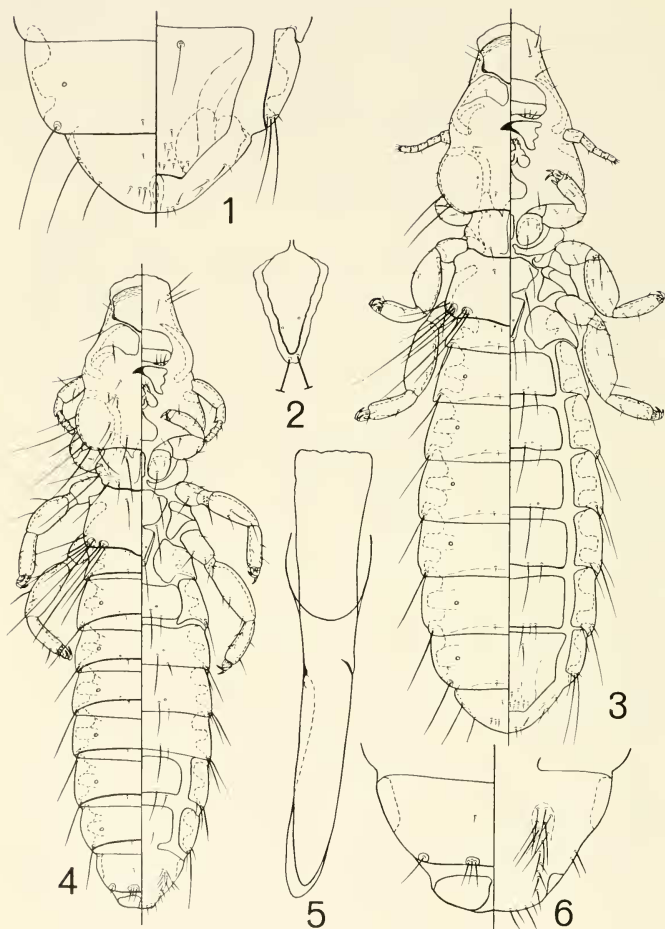
Male.—External morphology and chaetotaxy as shown in fig. 4. Terminal abdominal segments as in fig. 6. Genitalia as shown in fig. 5. Total length, 2.42 mm.

Female.—External morphology and chaetotaxy as shown in fig. 3. Terminal abdominal segments as in fig. 1. Metasternal plate as shown in fig. 2. Total length, 2.60 mm.

Discussion.—This species is closest to *P. setosa*, but can be separated from it by a number of characters. Abdominal tergal plates of both sexes are longer for *P. flinti* than for *P. setosa*. The metasternal plate is narrow, as for *P. setosa*, but with 2 medium-length setae at the posterior tip. Tergal plate of male abdominal segment IX with 1-3-3-1 medium-length setae, all shorter than for *P. setosa*; terminal abdominal sternal plate with a cluster of medium-length setae on each side, each cluster with fewer setae than for *P. enderleini* and more than for *P. setosa*. Male genitalia with 2 slender blades, each with evenly rounded distal tip; these structures are pointed on the distal tip for *P. enderleini*, and longer and not so broad for *P. setosa*. Genital plate of female terminal abdominal segments is not distinctive in shape or chaetotaxy, but between the genital plate and the latero-posterior margin of the body is a row of 7 setae on each side; in *P. setosa* and *P. enderleini* there are 8 setae grouped 2-3-3 along the margin. Both sexes have a distinctive head shape in that it is longer and narrower than for the other species, and is without a noticeably expanded post-antennal region.

Type host.—*Pelecanoides magellani* (Mathews).

Type material.—Holotype male, allotype female, and 9 paratypes collected off the type host at I. Desolacion, Pto. Churruca, Chile, on 5 October 1969 by O. S. Flint, Jr. The holotype and allotype will be



Figs. 1-6. *Pelmatocerandra flinti*, n. sp.: 1, female terminalia; 2, female metasternal plate; 3, female; 4, male; 5, male genitalia; 6, male terminalia.

deposited in the U. S. National Museum. Paratypes will be retained by each author.

REFERENCES

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THE STATUS OF *LASIODERMA CASTANEUM* MELSHEIMER AND
DORCATOMA AFFINIS BOHEMAN

(COLEOPTERA: ANOBIIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—Two species names in Anobiidae have been largely overlooked since their publication. *Lasioderma castaneum* Melsheimer is probably a synonym of *L. serricorne* (Fab.). *Dorcatoma affinis* Boheman is likely a synonym of *Caenocara californicum* Leconte.

While compiling a catalogue of the Anobiidae of North America, I encountered two names which have been largely overlooked in American literature. My findings from working with these names and their descriptions follow.

The name *Lasioderma castaneum* Melsheimer has received irregular treatment since its proposal (Melsheimer, 1846), having been alternately overlooked, and referred to in different works. It did not appear in Crotch (1873). In Henshaw (1885) it was preceded by a question mark in the synonymy of *L. serricorne* (Fab.). The name was not referred to in Fall's revision of Anobiidae (Fall, 1905). In the Junk List (Pic, 1912) the name was presented as valid and not a synonym. It was listed in the synonymy of *L. serricorne* (Fab.) but preceded by a question mark in Leng (1920). Comparison of the original description of *L. castaneum* (described from Pennsylvania) with specimens of *L. serricorne* (Fab., 1792) shows very good agreement. The length given for *L. castaneum* (1¼ lines, equals 2.62 mm) compares with the length of 1.8 to 3.0 mm for *L. serricorne*, and is greater than the length of any other known species of *Lasioderma* occurring in northeastern United States. The antennal description ("serrated from the 3rd seg-

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